Lost

ARGUING FOR FREE SILVER.

MAJORITY REPORT ON THE BLAND BILL.

TRYING TO SHOW HOW ITS ENACTMENT WOULD

BENEFIT THE COUNTRY. Washington, Feb. 14.—The report of the majority of the Committee on Coinage. Weights and Measures commending the passage of the Bland Free-Coh Mil will be presented to the House to-morrow by Mr. Bland, and by consent of the minority of the coma long and carefully-prepared document, which discasses the various objections made against free-coinage, showing where, in the opinion of the majority, these objections are ill-founded, and how free-coinage of silver would benefit this country, and especially the

visions of the bill reported. Free coinage of silver is provided for and it is required that it be of standard fineness to meet the cost of the alloy used, the alloy being all the expense now exacted of depositors of gold. Coin notes may be issued on the gold or eliver deposited if demanded, instead of waiting for the coin. The committee raised the maximum de-nominations of these notes from \$500 to \$1,000. bank exchanges. These notes are made legal tender. redeemable in coin on demand. The bill provides for the conversion of all our gold and silver notes into coin notes, redeemable in coin, thus doing away entirely with all legal distinctions. It is believed this will greatly tend to promote equality in all respects. There will no longer be issued gold notes of silver notes, but bimetallic notes, payable in either coin, at the pleasure of the Government. To prevent European nations, especially France, from again reraing to the bimetallic system, the committee p vided that our ratio should be changed to 15 1-2 to 1 as soon as France resumes free silver coinage at

that ratio. The report, then, under the head, "The Dump of Silver." proceeds to a discussion of the cry that free coinage of silver would make the United States the dumping ground for the silver of the world. The

dumping ground for the sliver of the world. The report says:

The familiar warning that free-coinage would cause shiploads of sliver from other countries to be brought here and dumped at our mints, in exchange for our gold, is still urged. How can this be, under the bill or proposed law! The shipload of sliver brought to our mints by the foreigner would be coined into similard dollars, and these dollars returned to him, but he could not go to our freasury and demand gold for them. Nor could he compel one of our cluzens to swap him a gold dollar for a sliver dollar. If the American clitzen gives him a gold dollar for a sliver dollar, that is a voluntary trade that no law ought to interfere with. Should the foreigner take coin notes for his ballion, instead of coin, the same thing happens. He can take his coin note to the Treasury and demand redemption, but the note is redeemable in coin, and the Secretary of the Treasury could hand him back the coin struck from his shipload of builton. The foreigner then would ascertain that he had committed the biunder of bringing sliver to our mints when it is worth three cents on the dollar less than it was at home, and that he loses thus three cents and cost of transportation besides. What, then, will be do with his mency! He must eliber lovest he in property here, or go home with it. Every shipload thus brought here and invested in productive wealth would have a twofold effect. It would be paralyzed for want of money, their prosperity destroyed. Prosperity here, and stagnation in the old countries would force shiploads of their people to come to this country in search of their lost saiploads of money. The next effect would be paralyzed for want of money, their prosperity destroyed. Prosperity here, and stagnation in the old countries would force shiploads of their people to come to this country in search of their lost saiploads of money. The nations of the feet of the people to come to this country in search of their lost saiploads of money. The nations of the feet even awa

The report then quotes from the report of Mr. Win dom, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the year 1889, in which the Secretary took the position that no danger need be apprehended on a flood of European silver The report continues:

need be apprehenged on a need of Endopean such that the conspiracy, formed in the Old World, planned and successfully carried through there and here, was aimed to confine the debt-paying mediums of the Nations confine the pay of credits, enriching the creditors, public and private, at the expense of the debtors and axpayers; enormously depressing the value of labor and the products of labor, as compared to notes, bonds and mortrages. The words, "fee coimage of silver," send a thrill of terror to the promoters of this conspiracy and the benediaries. They know that when this great Government thus throws its weight in the silver balance the world will again be restored to full faith and confidence to the future safety of silver as the money of the world. The old partial reprisons, with a population of states and five Territories, with a population of states and five greatest people and the greatest metallic power in the world can never again be disturbed. The bush-whacking warfare waged against the restoration of silver is the most potent exhibition of the weakening of the enemy.

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It is argued, first, that all our gold will go to a first strength in the heavile of the premium and be hearded. In the next breach it is premium and be hearded. In the next breach it is premium and be hearded. In the next breach it is not best on this that this could look cents, not stopping to this builton worth 75 cents into a dollar worth not be so unless that the premium on gold and no hearding for such reasons. The next slogan is that the billions of silver countries would immediately be brought here to exchange for our gold, thus without stopping to reflect that today we have only \$125,000,000 of gold in the Federal Treasury, and even this cannot not gold in the Federal Treasury and even this cannot not gold in the Federal Treasury and even this cannot not silver dollar, nor his gold dollar for a silver dollar, nor his gold dollar for gold without paying any premium that may at any time exist on gold. Again, it is said we give the silver miner at our mine, at our prevalent to the prevalent to the prevalent to the series of the cannot dollar for buillon that costs only 41 cents, without hesitating a moment to reflect that the gold miner, as is often done, extracts five ounces a day in gold, that we do not consider the gold miner, as is often done, extracts five ounces a day in gold, that we do not gold in the silver miner at our mine the foundation and dollar for buillon that costs only 41 cents, without hesitating a moment to reflect that the gold miner, as is often done, extracts five ounces a day in gold, that we of his gold only the prevalent to the prevalent to the prevale tions to free collarge are slown, we are confronted with the ultimatum that our gold will face this country at once, contracting our currency to the amount of \$656,000,000. The monthly statement of the Serretary of the Treasury for January 1, 1802, shows we have in the Treasury, gold com and bullion, \$278, \$46,750. The hast annual report of the Controller of the Currency shows gold in National banks amounting to \$85,893,542, at total in banks of \$60,555,004, making a total in Treasury and in banks of \$60,555,004, making a total in Treasury and in banks of \$60,555,004, making a total in Treasury and in banks of \$67,000,000 is more gaseswork.

Of \$656,000,000 is more gaseswork.

Of all the objections arged against free coinage this, in the opinion of your committee, is the only one that deserves serious consideration. That the chance proposed in our currency laws involving the complete restoration of the bimetallic standard, a return to the coinage of both metals in count terms, will cause for the moment some apprehension and probably a disposition to heard gold may be expected. Yet any evils that may result must, in the nature of the situation, be transitory.

We have supprocahed free column terms will cause for

evils that may result must, in the nature of the situa-tion, be transitory.

We have approached free colcage gradually. We resumed the colonge of the standard sliver dollar in 1878 with the distinct purpose of putting this country on the gold and sliver basis. At no time since then has there been a cossition on the part of a vast ma-jority of off people of efforts for its complete rehabilita-tion. We have coined over 400,000,000 of sliver dullars, and we have besides over 850,000,000 of sliver builton, and are now purchasing 4,500,000 omes every month, or 54,000,000 omness annually. Our approach to free colonge has been steady and persistent. We believe sliver should have been restored at once in 1876. Then the longer it is delayed the greater the injustice done to our people. The restoration of sliver as a money metal by this country would at once allay all fears of its ultimate remonetization by the nations of the world. Gold cannot be hoarded or exported at a profit till some other forms of money take its place in our dreulation.

The report then takes up the question of the relation of the silver question to India, for the purpose of showing that silver demonstration operates as a honus on Indian exports to our disadvantage. It

ays:

The fact that hearly the whole of our exports of griculture go to European gold-using countries, to be aid in competition there with countries on the single diver basis, is cited by economic writers of this ountry and of the cited world to show the disadvantage. silver basis, is cited by economic writers of this country and of the old World to show the disadvantage of the American farmer in such competition. It is claimed and the history of prices show that as dilver falls as compared to gold, so in about the same ratio, the prices of our farm products from the same ratio. To say that silver is low is fantament to sarring that the price of cotton, wheat and other farm exports are depressed. The reason is plain. Countries having the silver standard avoid as are as possible injudating foreign debts in money, for the reason that silver is, as compared with gold, depreciated. To settle foreign behaves, therefore, in silver entails a loss of the difference in exchange between the value of silver as compared to gold, this difference being the divergence between the commercial value and the coining value of silver. Hence a silver standard country, India, instead of sending her money, silver, to pay foreign balances, sends wheat and cotton and other exports which in her cartency have not lost their value at home or abroad. This system works as an indirect bonus upon all such exports from silver standard countries. Not so with the American farmer, Here silver is colned only on gold account. We are the standard countries were single gold standard. Consequently when gold goes up, as compared to silver, wheat, out ton and other exports fail in price. The American farmer gets a dollar for a given amount of his wheat, meats and cotton product, whereas the farmer in silvernessing countries gets \$1.25 for the same amount of his product.

using countries gets et 25 for the same amount of the product.

Bullion purchases will not restore the parity of the two metals. Bimetallism does not tolerate the idea two metals. Bimetallism does not tolerate the idea that one metal, gold, for instance, shall be set up as the standard by which the other metal, silver, shall be the standard by which the other metal, silver, shall be purchased or measured. This is gold non-metallism pared fixes gold as the measuring metal or the sole and fixes gold as the measuring metal or the sole astandard with the standard with the standard with the standard of the standard or that all silver bullion of 412 1-2 grains standard or that all silver bullion of 412 1-2 grains standard or that all silver bullion of 412 1-5 grains standard or that all silver bullion of 412 1-5 grains grains pure silver shall be worth a dollar in lawful payments. The stamp of the Government is affixed to it solely for the pur-

pose of a guarantee of its weight and fineness. It is the bullion that, in fact, is legally monetized. This being so, the bullion 412 1-2 grains of standard silver is always worth a dollar, because the law so declares. Silver cannot fail below the vabre which the tovernment gives it at the mint, because the mint is an open market for all of it at a fixed price. The same may be said of gold. Yet other countries may make such a demand for gold as to make that menal more valuable than silver. They may in time make such a demand for silver as to put it above gold, but at our mints they remain the same in debt-paying power.

The report then quotes from a well-known authority to the effect that, as people want always to pay in the cheaper money, the demand under the double standard for the metal which falls off in price results in raising mittee it has been made public to-night. The report | the value of that metal again and bringing the two together. The report of last year, giving an exhaustive review of the way in which France held the two metals together, is cited with reference to the ability of the United States to maintain each metal at par and also as showing that the minority (then the silver men) predicted that under the present Conger bill the divergence between the two metals would in-

The majority then go on to show that free collage would put more money into circulation, besides doing what is of prime importance, viz, raising the statuof silver the world over.

In conclusion the majority submit the report at the last session by Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, who as the leader of the free-coinage Republicans on the committee and in the House, made review of the sliver question in all its details. It this document Mr. Bartine went into the cry that free coining would flood us with cheap slive, showing by consideration of the financial conditions in Europe and India that it was not to be apprehended. The quota tions from Mr. Fartine's report also go with more cluboration into most of the points outlined in the first part of the report to be submitted to-merrow.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL,

A PERPLEXING QUESTION FOR THE COMMITTEE

-CHAIRMAN HATCH'S VIEWS. Washington, Feb. 12 (Special).-That much light as already been shed upon the question by men who have appeared before the House Committee on Agri culture by men who have appeared at its hearing on Mr. Hatch's bill to tax dealers in options and futures is frankly admitted by its members, most of whom first ready to condemn Indiscriminately all dealing in futures of whatever description. are willing to concede that a certain kind of dealing in futures is legitimate and probably beneficial to producers of the commodities bought and sold. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day Chairman Hatch, of the committee, said:

"I will explain what I regard as legitimate dealing in futures. There is a company, which has elevators, say, at Minneapolis and Duluth; and scattered throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas it has other elevators to which the farmers bring and sell their wheat for eash on delivery. This wheat is sent forward to Min neapolts and Duluth as rapidly as practicable. A Saturday night comes, say in September, when th of wheat on hand, and it wires its broker in New-York low rate of interest to carry the wheat, warehou celpts for which are accepted as collateral. In this way the farmer finds a ready cash market for his wheat at current prices and the elevator company is enable to hold it until cars and vessels can be obtained to transport it and also to make a profit on the transac-Now, I regard that sort of business as strictly eight the wheat for December delivery, sells it to another and he to another and so on until the same wheat has been sold perhaps a thousand times before it is actually delivered once, I say that the transaction is not legitimate and is an injury to the producer. Of course, it is a delicate matter to attempt to legislate

· How do these successive sales of the same wheat injure the producer | " asked the correspondent.

In my opinion the great volume of business-the infinition so to speak-by magnifying the apparent visible supply tends to depression of prices. For every bushel of wheat actually in existence there are sales representing hundreds of thousands of bushels and the effect of such sales must be detrimental to producers."

How can Congress suppress and prevent such

"By the exercise of the taxing power, as was done In the case of oleomargarine. Of course it is a delicate in the case of oleomargarine. Of course it is a delicate matter and one which presents many difficulties, for a clear distinction must be made between transactions which are legitimate and those which are not. Thus far I have heard no objection from the opponents of the bill to the first section, which defines an 'option' to mean any contract whereby a party thereto, or any party for whom, or in whose behalf, such contract or agreement is made, acquires the right or privilege, but is not thereby obliged, to deliver to another at a future time, or within a designated period, any of the articles mentioned in the third section, which are raw control, wheat, corn, osts, barley, rye, pork, lard, become and other edible preducts of swine."

Democratic members-less than one fourth of the total Democratic membership-were visible in the hall, and Democratic membership were visible in the fail, and it was within the power of any member to stop business by simply ruising the question of a quorum. Business proceeded by sufferance alone. The Republican minority does not act as the Democratic minority did in last Congress. There has been absolutely no show of factious opposition. On Thursday, it is true, the minority rebelled against Onthwaite's dictatorial attempt to enforce the gag rule, and after an hour had been wasted in vain efforts to obtain a quorum to prevent a debate of twenty minutes' duration the House was compelled to adjourn on several occasions. Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that no quorum had voted on the passage of measures, but he did not press the point to the stoppage of business, his object being simply to show that the Democratic finalority was doing exactly what the Democratic minority in the last House conwhat the Democratic minority in the last House on tended could not lawfully or constitutionally be dome-legislating in the absence of a quorum, as shown by the acnonneement of the vote. The doing of this by Mr. Reed has amoved the Democrats not a sittle, but they are heapless to prevent the frequent exposure of their inconsistency and insincerity. Instead of censuring \$\mathcal{T}\$r, Reed, they ought to bestow praises upon him for his mederation and fairness, for unless they mend their ways and attend the sittings of the House it will be extremely easy for him and his party associates to give them no end of trouble if they shall choose to do so

TO REPEAL INTERNAL TANES.

Washington, Feb. 14 (special).-Chairman Springer has begun to hear expressions of impatience from Democrats who demand a decrease of internal taxation and have thus far been unable to perceive any indication of a disposition on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to respond to the demand. Several bills to abolish all internal taxes on tobacco and fruit brandy lave been referred to the Ways and Means Commit-tee. One offered by Mr. Henderson, of North Caro-lina, provides for "the total repeal of the Internal revenue taxes upon tobacco" in all its forms, and of all license and special taxes on dealers and manufacturers. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, has introduced a hill of like tenor. Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, has offered two bills on the same subject. One of them repeals the internal taxes on tobacco in all its forms the other provides for the repeal of all such taxes on both tobacco and fruit brands. There are four ther bills to repeal the taxes on spirits distilled from ing grounds. apples, peaches and other fruits. Mr. Cowles has also fered a bill "to abolish the internal revenue system and repeal the tax on distilled spirits." A dozen other bills to modify the internal revenue system in certain bills to modify the internal revenue system in certain respects have been introduced. Among them is one by Mr. Wilson, or Kentucky in Republicant, authoriz-ing and directing the secretary of the Treasury to pay to each state, respectively, one half of the revenue collected by the United States on distilled spirits within

THE REVENUE MARINE TRANSFER.

Washington, Feb. 14 (special).-The continual reappearance in Congress of ready-made petitions from boards of trade and other mercantile and maritime organizations for the transfer of the Revenue Marine service to the Navy Department, indicates that the effort to pass a transfer bill at this session will be a strong and active one. The chief promoters of the movement to detach the service from the Treasury Department and to merge it in the Navy are, of course, the Revenue Marine officers themselves, who would thus obtain better rank and pay and the privilege of

retirement, which is denied to them as civil servants The House of Representatives sanctioned the transferently in the long session of the last Congress and the times, when, on a vote, it could have comu easy majority. But the roll-cull was staved off re pentedly by two or three Senators who oppo-Committee, which is favorable to it, and it will be reported and put upon the calendar shority. Whethcertain to fail in the House, where it asurmountable obstacle in the Holman policy of retrenchment and reduction of salaries. The chief opas it has in other years, from Senators sherman, Al-lison and Cockrell, who maintain, very sensibly, that the Revenue Marine is distinctively a customs service and should never be anything else. Hearings have already been given by the Naval Committee to both sides and the merits of the transfer project are likely to be thoroughly debated when the bill comes before the Senate.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

ALL SORTS OF CRANK SCHEMES FOR " RELIEF

PRESENTED TO CONGRESS. Washington, Feb. 14 (Special).- "What we want is more money and plenty of it; and we are not partiston, of Georgia, to a Tribune correspondent ye Farmers, Alliance which is opposed to separation fr Congress through the control by the Alliance of nom-inating conventions in their respective districts. All of them except Mr. Watson supported Judge Crisp for Speaker, and they invariably vote with the other Democrats on all party questions. They are, occurse, ardent supporters of the Bland bill, more or account of its provisions for the inflation of paper currency than because of the alleged free coinage pr But even the Bland bill is not generous enough to satisfy the cravings of Livingston and the other Southern Democrats who agree with him. They all insist that the Sub-Treasury bill must be passed and Southern Democrats who do not with them are already marked f slat A case in point is that of Colonel Cates Alabama who has had the courage to take grout gainst the Sub-Treasury lunacy, and has already begun to feel the effects of the "back fire" from his district, in which the Farmers' Alliance is straining every nerve to com pass his defeat for a renomination.

Mr. Livingsion's bill "to establish a system of Sub Treasuries and for other purposes" has a good many more supporters in the House, willing and un-willing, than most persons imagine, and the Alliance leaders are credited with a determination to compea test vote on it in some form before the Congression ominations are made. Of course there is no dance that the bill will become a law, but a vote against i will be fatal to almost any southern Democrat who may cast it. The bill is substantially the same as the me prepared by a committee of the Farmers' Alliance a though some of its provisions contradict one another It carries an eppropriation of \$10,000,000 for build-ings and salaries, and provides for an unlimited issue of Treasury notes for the benefit of holders of cotion, grain and tobacco who may deposit the same in the ounty warehoses which the bill requires to be built by the Government,

Mr. Livingston's bill is by no means the only meas are of financial and pecuniary "relief" which has been proposed and is now pending in the House or in committee. Six bills providing for the issue of more green backs, and two for unlimited issues of first money parand simple, have already been referred to the Cor banks chartered by a state to i-sue currency, and two dso been referred to the Ways and Means Committee One offered by Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, providse payable at the option of the Government, " in any pose," and forbids the secretary of the Treasury to pay in gold more than one-third of the face value of by bond or bonds. Another Southern Democrat, M liance with a bill which provides that legal-tender feely to be the most describe. The advantage of this Treasury notes shall be issued to replace all National bank circulation which may be surrendered; and also that any deficit in the revenues which may be caused by placing on the free list salt, lumber, nails, cotton. es, bogging, binding twine, farming implements, wool, un, glass, crockery and cotton and woollen goods of legal tender Treasury notes, based on silver dollars coined from the buillon in the Treasury, which has been purchased and paid for with other Treasury notes year by the issue of what would virtually be flat

A bill offered by Mr. Alexander, of North Carolina proposes to deprive the escretary of the Treasury of ployed. Most of the depredators are Canadians, though the authority to sell bonds for coin, if necessary to a few citizens of the United States and some Indians maintain specie payments. Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, belonging to the northern tribes are engaged in the 1864, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt. He has also offered a bill to repeal the net of Pebruary 5, 1862, creating a sinking fund for the ex-tinguishment of the public debt of the United States Mr. McClellan, of Indiana, proposes to repeal the law which exempts from taxation by State or municipal uthorities stocks, bonds, Treasury notes and other oblightions of the United States.

If there be any other proposition which if adopte would help to destroy the credit of the United States and plunge the people into bankruptcy and distress It has only to be suggested to have a score at least of Democratic Congressmen scrambling for the honor of first offering it in the form of a bill or joint resolution. It is not quite true to say that these cagaries—the exhibitions of dishonesty and demagozy—are larmless because they cannot be enacted into haws. Every such proposition deceives many known and crediflous votes into the belief that it is a beneficent measure, designed and calculated "to refleve the people," and thus, does harm. In the last Congress, although nearly one-half of the membership of the House was composed of Democrats, such wild, reckless, dishonest propositions were unheard of, simply because Democrats knew that they would receive no countenance from the Republican majority. In this Congress the mere fact of Democratic control has encouraged the cranks to produce and bring forward dishonest and impracticable scheme by the score. It seems to be taken for granted that the Democratic party stands ready to steal, cheat and rob whenever it gets an opportunity. t has only to be suggested to have a score at least of

WORK ON HEAVY ORDNANCE. NEW GUNS AND CASTINGS READY FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 13 (special).-General Flagier Army Chi.f of Ordnance, has been informed of the completion of the forgings for the Lyman-Haskell multicharge gun at Bethlehem, Penn., and the paris have been ordered to be sent to Reading, Penn., where the gun is to be assembled. The first of the eleven guns building at Cold spring, N. Y., for the Army east fortifications, is expected to be finished early in March. The remainder will be ready for testing a the rate of one every three months thereafter. Mine building at Providence, R. I., have been completed, and ten more are nearly finished. It was expected to have all these mortars in hand by the end of last year, Twelve light model field carriages have been completed at the Springfield Armory and will be issued to the service, taking the place of the heavy carriage-Ten 8-inch guns for the sencoast defence work ve been turned out at the Watervliet Arsenal, and two more, completing the order, will be turned over

gun, intended for the armiment of one of the battle ships are coming in at the Washington shops, and the weapon will be ready for t sting in about four months The gun will be used at the proving ground in the derelopment of a suitable powder. The experimental 11-inch mortar, designed for firing high explosives, bore gun has been mounted at the Indian rlead prov-

The Thomson-Houston Company has forwarded its electric motor for controlling all the motions of the linch gun to the Washington Navy Yard, and it will oon be tested. The 16 inch submarine gun, which the soon be tested. The 16 inch submarine gun, which the Ofdmance Bureau undertook to finish for the contractors, the Ericsson Coast Defence Company, have been completed at the Washington Navy Yand, although it is not yet ready for testing. If the feets are successful, the Department will probably purchase the right to acquire the system at a pixel fleed by the contract. In case of an unsuccessful test the gun and the six steel projectiles made to fire with the gun will be turned over to the Department. The Ordanics experts are sanguine of the results of this class of



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\$30 Krimmer Capes, \$18. \$75 agd \$100 Seal Capes, \$40 and \$60, \$50 and \$75 Mink Capes, \$30 and \$45, \$50 and \$00 Alnaka Sable, \$35 and \$40.

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THE MERIT SYSTEM IN THE POSTOFFICE. A MARKED INCREASE IN THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SERVICE.

Washington, Feb. 13 (Special).- The oldest clerk says that at no time in its history has there been a cetter spirit manifested throughout the Postoffice Department than since the beginning, on July 1, of the merit system of promotions. There is a marked diminution of petty irregularities, and a corresponding increase in the ity and quantity of work performed. Each clerk feels that his advancement depends entirely upon himself. upon other influences; but certainly it has gratified the vast majority of the working force, who feel that their one half the clerks have undertaken the promotion ex four his received a promotion. The examinations lay the greatest stress upon the office work, and question upon these subjects are especially framed for each examiuntion, and with particular reference to each body

The same spirit is now showing itself throughout the branches of the service to which a similar system has been extended. In the Rallway Mall Service, as well as in every postoffice where there are fifts or mor employes, the merit system started in the Department is now in active operation. Each railway postal clerk with a desire for transfer to the more congenial dutie in the Department at Washington, and every clerk postoffices, is now making a record upon which will depend his chances for this transfer. This record is kept up from day to day, and any one who has ever put into practice similar methods in business may readily conceive the tremendous effect upon this large boty of people who see a way for their advancement. These transfers are to be from those reported quar-terly to be the most descript. The advantage of this

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON THE EORDER. Washington, Feb. 14 (Special),-Special Agent De-Lambert, of the Interior Department, has made his report on the Rainy Lake expedition. He spent four months investigating timber depredations along the based on the same bullion. As the deficit would Manitoba border, from 100 to 200 miles west of Lake amount to \$60,000,000 or \$65,000,000, Mr. Bankhead superior. He declares that the stealing of timber boproposes to inflate the currency to that extent each longing to the United States Government has grown into a system of vast proportions. There is a well organized combination of men and capital, about fifty sawmills are supplied, and hundreds of laborers emis a great deal worse than the Government officials have ever realized. The Rainy Lake River and kindred Kt-Kt 3, 11 B-Q 3; 12 P-Q 4, with a strong attack. streams form the boundary line between the two imber is cut on this side and rafted across to the Canadian shore, where it is utilized in the production of immber. There is nothing petty or half-hearted about the operations. De Lambert has found it the about the operations. De Lambert has found it the richest and ripest field for fraud that he has ever been called upon to investigate. Commissioner Carter says that all the facts necessary to enable the tovernment to proceed have been obtained, and that profip measures will be taken to check the depredations.

ENGINEER OFFICERS OF THE NAUY.

RETIREMENTS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE-A BILL BEFORE CONGRESS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER.

Washington, Feb. 14.-Chief Engineer Montgomers Fletcher, of the Navy, the senior officer of his corps, will be placed on the retired list to morrow, as he will on that day be sixty-two years old. The retirement of Chief Engineer Fletcher leaves a vacancy for the promotion of Passed Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, who has been in his present grade eighteen years, and will be fifty one years old on November 24 next. Three other retirements of chief engineers will take place this year, on account of age, namely: Henry B. Nones, Benjamin F. Wood and Daniel P. McCartney. Phose retirements will benefit the passed assistants nore than they do the assistants, as the number of the former allowed by the law of August 5, 1882, is only sixty, and only one-half the number of vacancies may be filled by promotion from the grade of assistants until the reduction is complete. On the last Navy Register there were eight above the limit, but this sur-

plus has been reduced since. If the bill now before Congress, which asks for an increase in numbers of the corps, should become a law, the difficulty which exists at present of getting enough engineer officers for the ships will be met, and there will be a greater incentive for the officers to remain in the service. The proposed measure is not an effort to increase the pay of any officer or grade, the bill stating explicitly that the rates of pay now provided by law are to be retained. The aim of the bill is to increase the membership of the Engineer Corps sufficiently to enable that corps to perform the duties required of it in time of peace; the necessity for such ocrease being recognized by the secretary of the Navy,

the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Secretary Tracy, in his reference to the needs of the ervice, in his annual report, says of the Engineer Torps: orps:

"The engines of the new ships, with their great

"The engines of delicate adjustment, require the highest
and of expert treatment, and unless a sufficient force
is provided the safety of the ships will be seriously

THE ISLE WALTER MALEIGH HEARD FROM. Philadelphia, Feb. 14.-The steamship Sir Walter Raleigh, from Philadelphia, January 12, for Falmouth, for whose safety fears were entertained, has arrived at bantry Bay with shaft broken in two places.

Jose M. Chamaceiro and his baggage were hustled off the Red D Line steamer Venezuela, at 4 o'clock Satur day afternoon, just five minutes before the stenmer was to sail for South American ports. The man is a Spaniard and was standing on the steamer's deck, when Police Officer O'Connor, of the Tombs squad, arrested him on a charge of theft, preferred against him by the mm on a charge of the described armist mm by the export commission house of Jose Menendez & Co., of No. 222 Pearlst. Vesterday the prisoner was arraigned before Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court, and was held for General Sessions, in \$300. The bond was furnished. The charge against Chamaceiro is that on July 9, 1891, he bought, in the name of the complainant, a veterinary case, which he appropriated to his own use. The prisoner was, until saturday, February 6, employed by Menendez & Co., as a buyer for the house, and also as travelling calesman in South America. On that date, however, the left their employ and was about to sail away in the rival house when he was arrested.

STEINITZ TIES THE SCORE.

TSCHIGORIN RESIGNS AFTER THIRTY-NINE MOVES.

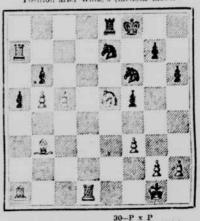
THE CHAMPION TELLS THE STORY OF THE SIX-THENTH GAME ON FEBRUARY 7.

Havana. Feb. 14.-After a short armistice play wa spened freezularly with 1 Kt-K B 3. femonstrated his skill in close games, for he obtained an advantage in position which he increased gradually and systematically. Tschigorin resigned after thirty nine moves. The score is now even again: Steinitz 7: Tschigorin, 7; drawn, 4.

The champion tells the story of the sixteenth game played at Havana, on February 7, as follows: A revival of a variation which is nowadays rarely idopted, though it was considered standard play Morphy's time, marked the opening from Black's fifth to White's eighth move. The latter was a new departure with the view of holding the balance on the King's side until White's attack on the other wing which is usually weakened for the defence in this form of the Lopez, should mature. After some early preparations, in which Black operated rather gareateningly against the adverse K side, Steinitz opened battle on the other wing on the fourteenth move, and n the nineteenth he forced an exchange of Queens at a time when he had manifestly the best of the position on the Q side. Soon after he compelled Black to advance the K B P and Tschigorin's K wing as well his centre became conspicuously loose. White the kept on harassing the opponent with an irritating at tack with his Pawns on the Q wing until he obtained a good opportunity for a Pawn sacrifice on the thir were soon subjected to a state of siege, while White had a formidable passed Q Kt P, which was sure to gain heavy material, as actually happened. Black tried to relieve himself by advancing his passed Q R P on the thirty-third move. Steinitz captured that Pawn with the Bishop, which was thus left en prise, with the assurance, bowever, of winning afterward a Rook and coming out with the exchange ahead in clear and simple position. The game was then adjourned and Tschigorin scaled his thirty-fourth move, which, when play was taken up again, turned out to be an attempt to make his escape with his King eventually at K R 2. White's reply promptly proved this plan a disastrons fallure and within three moves on each side Black lost a clear Rook for the advancing Pawn, and then surrendered.



RUY LOPEZ.



31-R-Q 6 32-Q R-Q sq 33-P-R t 6 34-B x 1' (m) 35-Kt-B 6 (e) 35-B x Kt 37-P-Kt 7 38-R-Q 8

NOTES. (a) In the match between Morphy and Anderssen the latter always played here 8 P x P. The text move (b) If 8 P-Q5 the game might continue, 9 Q Kt-Q 2, 9-P x P; 10 P x P, 10 P-Kt 5; 11

 (c) Probably B-K 3 was still better.
 (d) White assumes the attack on the Q wing, which is a good object in consequence of Black's early advance of the Pawns on that side.

(c) Not good. But even after 18...Kt-Kt3;

10 H-H 6, 19 H-K 3; 20 B-Q 5; White's game re-19 11—11-6, 19 11—K-3; 20 B—Q 5; White's game remained superior.

(f) Obviously if B x R White would come out with a Pawn ahead by reply B x Kt.

(g) White can well affoid to unite the adverse separated Pawns, as he obtains a strong centre attack and still has the best of the game on the Q side, in consequence of his open Q R file.

(h) If K x P instead, White would at least win the exchange by the rejoinder Kt—Q 7.

(i) Stronger than 25 Kt—Q 7, 25 R x P; 26 P—K B 3 (or 25 Kt x P; 20 R—R 2), 25 ... P—Q Kt 4; followed by R—R 2.

(j) The other Rook to the same place was much

The other Rook to the same place was much

better.

(k) See diagram of this very interesting position.

(h) Black's pieces are paralyzed. If 32..., R x P;

(B) Black's pieces are paralyzed. If 32..., R x P;

(B) The simplest winning plan. If 34 B-R 2, 34 P-R 6, followed by P-B 5, would give some trouble.

(m) If 34..., R x B; 35 R-Q 8 ch., 35 R x R; 36 R x R ch., 36 R k-K 8q; 37 P-Kt 7, and should win. Yet this was before than what he did if he intended to go on with the game much longer.

(p) Which leaves no good answer.

(p) No more promising was 35..., R x B; 36 Kt x R.

36 R-Kt 5; 37 Kt-R 6, 37 R-Kt 4; 35 Kt x P, 38 R x Kt; 39 P-Kt 7, and wins.

Pifty men Saturday evening organized the Special Agents' Club, at No. 1,252 Broadway. This is an organization of business representatives in New-York of fifty of the leading out-of-town newspapers of the country. Among the diners were A. Frank Richardson. "The Boston Herald"; J. J. Flynn, "Dotroit Free Press"; W. J. Carlton, Chicago Newspaper Union; W. G. Brooke, "St. Louis Republic"; E. T. Perry, "Cincinnati Post"; C. W. Lyman, Western Newspaper Union; Eyron Andrews, "National Tribune"; George E. Randall, "Kansas City Star"; Henry Bright, "Springfield Republican"; N. M. Sheffield, "Buffalo Springnest Republican; S. M. Sheffield, "Buffalo Express"; Artemus Ward, "National Grocer"; D. J. Kelley, "Topeka Advocate"; T. B. Elker, "Chicago Herald"; S. S. Freeland, "Boston Journal"; R. A. Craig, "Philadelphia Inquirer"; W. H. Rembugton, Western Newspaper Union; F. K. Misch, "San Fran-elson Call"; E. Journesy, "Philadelphia North. cisco Call"; E. Journeay, "Philadelphia North Ameri-Roy V. Somerville, "Toronto Globe"; S. C. Beckwith, "Kansas City Times"; C. H. Eddy, "Mil-Beckwith, "Kansas City Times"; C. H. Eddy, "Mil-waukee Wisconsin"; S. C. Williams, "Chicago Jourona" C. J. Rillson, "Detroit News"; E. H. Mastera, New-York Tribune; Lester V. Smith, "Indianapolis Seni-nel"; J. H. Lorentz, "Galveston News"; George M. Brennan, "Cleveland Plaindealer"; Thomas H. Evans, "San Francisco Chronicle"; Fred Driscoll, Jr., North-western Newspaper Union; J. C. Bush, Western Agri-cultural List: Joseph A. Ondin, "Baltimore American"; A. H. Siegfried, "Chicago Daily News", Fred J. Grant, "Pitrsburg Dispatch"; George Batten, "Wash-ington Post." n Post."

e organization was completed by the election of officers: A. Frank Richardson, president; C. J. n., vice-president; E. H. Masters, treasurer; on. vice president Eiker, secretary.

MEETING OF THE WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the White Cross Society was held last night at the Church of St. John the Evangelwas held last night at the Church of St. John the Evangeist, West Eleventhist, and Waverley Place. A large assemblage of persons interested in the work of the society was present. Letters were read from Lieutenant-Colonel Everitt, secretary of the Church of England Purity Society; from the Rey. G. S. S. Vidal, secretary of the English White Cross Society, and from branches of the society in Mexico, Canada, Australia and the United States. An address prepared by Ignation the monk, on "The Social Evil.," was read. The Rey. Dr. Thomas Richey gave an interesting address on "The Claims of Fallen Women," which was followed by an address by the Rey. J. G. S. Hantington on "The Relation of the Industrial Question to Morals."

One thing is Certain-PainKillerKillsPain There are many kinds of Pain. There's only one Pain Killer (Perry Davis)



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MR. MILLS'S PLAN ONE OF THEM.

HE SEEKS TO HAND OVER TO FOREIGNERS THE PRODUCTION OF \$300,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS NOW MADE IN THIS COUNTRY. (From The Weekly Tribune.)

"The St. Louis Republic" publishes a long interview with Mr. Mills, the statesman from Corsicana, Texas, in which, among other things, it makes the defeated candidate for Speaker say:

the defeated candidate for Seegger say:

A reduction of the tariff to 25 per cent upon a revenue basis would increase our imports \$300,000,000,000, and that amount of exports would have to go out to pay for the imports. Eighty per cent of these exports are agricultural products, of which cotton is the largest; and we have produced of that this year 3,000,000,000 pounds.

That short extract contains the gist of the freetrade theory. It is just that statement, in one shape and another, which our free-trade friends have been repeating for the last fifty years. Let

us examine the subject a moment. In the outset, the statement is a frank, square admission that the Free-traders seek to increase the imports of manufactured goods into this country to the enormous extent of \$300,000,000 a year. That increase must of necessity be composed almost wholly of goods which are now made or produced n this country under the influence of Protection. Mr. Mills will not claim that there would be any natural increase in the imports of tea, coffee, sugar or hides, or of any other article now on the free list. Neither would be claim that there would be any increase in the importations of luxuries, on which our protective system levies purely revenue duties, and which are not competing with American products. He will not claim that there would follow a greater influx of diamonds, costly champagnes, or high-priced goods, which we do not produce in this country. The rich would continue to buy about the same quantity of those goods without regard to the duty. Hence, of necessity he desires to have the foreign manufacturers enter our markets and sell \$300,000,-000 worth more of goods, in place of those which are now made and sold by our American producers. If he does not mean exactly that, then does he

It is to me simply astounding that any man, with a grain of common sense, can claim that such step would at once drive out of employment the men now engaged in this country in producing \$500,000,000 worth of goods, or at least compel them to seek other kinds of work.

mean anything?

"Of course," would be Mr. Mills's reply, "let them go to farming." But there are no lack of farmers in this country. There are plenty of men producing farm products to-day. What we do need is really more men making manufactured goods, so as to increase the home market for the ways means presperous farming.
"But," says Mr. Mills, "our importation of

\$300,000,000 more of foreign goods means that the same increased amount of our products would have to go out to pay for that increase of imports, and that would mean a large increase in the quantity of our farm products, which those nations would buy, and also a large increase in the price we would receive for such products." Mr. Mills knows, or ought to know, that there

is no foundation in fact for such a statement. Foreign nations never have graduated; and never will graduate, their purchases of our products by the amount we purchase from them. In their purchases of our farm products, they will be governed entirely by their own needs and never in any way by our desires. They will always buy the goods they need, where they can the cheapest. will never take a pound of meat or a bushel of grain more from the United States than they need, let us buy of them all we may; and they will not buy even what they need from the United States if they can do better elsewhere. The statistics of the trade of the world prove my statement to be true and leave no chance for controversy upon the question.

The mistake which Mr. Mills and his entire school of political economists make is this: they assume that if America should buy \$300,000,000 more manufactured goods than at present they must be paid for, necessarily, by American form products or American manufactured goods. Such is not the case. They must be paid for no doubt, but if the balance of trade is against us they must be paid for in hard cash or securities. The plan of Mr. Mills would simply compel this Nation to send its gold and silver out of the country to meet the adverse balance of trade, and thus the United States would be constantly exhausting its mines of precious metals for the benefit of the Old World, The present plan keeps the balance of trade in favor of the Luited States, and if we maintain our present wise system, a few years from now we will have the this country more ready hard cash than will be owned by any two nations on the face of the globe.

Why do these free-trade theorists always ignore the fact that a debt between nations can be paid in money and securities as well as between individuals? A farmer who sells each year more dollars' worth of stuff from his farm than he is compelled to pay out for his living expenses, who is getting each year a balance in cash, is on the road to a competency. Nations are governed by precisely the same conditions. A nation which is each year producing and selling more than it buys, and so is compelling balances to be paid to it in cash, is the nation which is doing well. On the other hand, any nation which is constantly compelled to send its precious metals abroad to meet its debts is most surely running behind.

The Mills plan would simply impoverish this Nation and ruin a large number of industries which are now furnishing labor for the attrene and which add much to the general prosperit of all our people,